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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

XIMPLEWARE CORP.,

Plaintiff,

V.

VERSATA SOFTWARE, INC. F/K/A
TRILOGY SOFTWARE, INC.; TRILOGY
DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC.;
AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL, INC.;
AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.;
AND AUREA SOFTWARE, INC A/K/A
AUREA, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 13-cv-05160 NC

DEFENDANTS AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL,
INC. AND AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL
SERVICES, INC.'S RESPONSE IN
OPPOSITION TO *EX PARTE* APPLICATION
FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER,
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE:
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND FOR
EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

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1 Defendants Ameriprise Financial Inc. and Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. (collectively
 2 “Ameriprise”) respond to Plaintiff’s *ex parte* Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, Order to
 3 Show Cause Re: Preliminary Injunction and for Expedited Discovery as follows:

4 **I. INTRODUCTION**

5 After allegedly discovering the use of its software in Defendant Versata Software Inc.’s
 6 (“Versata”) product in July of this year and filing a Complaint more than three months later, Plaintiff
 7 XimpleWare Corp. (“XimpleWare”) comes to this Court seeking a Temporary Restraining Order on
 8 an *ex parte* basis. XimpleWare’s own delay shows that there is no need for the relief requested and,
 9 in any event, there is no basis to grant this sort of emergency relief *ex parte* and without full briefing.
 10 The Court should deny XimpleWare’s request for a TRO against Ameriprise for three straight-
 11 forward reasons: (1) XimpleWare has no immediate need for injunctive relief—it has delayed
 12 *months* in seeking this Order; (2) XimpleWare has not offered any evidence of irreparable harm; and
 13 (3) XimpleWare cannot meet the remaining likelihood of success, balancing of the equities, and
 14 public interest prongs of the test for injunctive relief. In short, XimpleWare has simply not proffered
 15 evidence to warrant an “extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that
 16 the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council Inc.*, 129 S.Ct. 365, 376
 17 (2008).

18 At bottom, this is a dispute about whether XimpleWare is entitled to licensing revenue from
 19 Versata—not Ameriprise—for source code that it otherwise licenses for free under an open source
 20 license. While the evidence may very well show that Versata breached the open source license,
 21 there is no basis to enjoin *Ameriprise* from any activity as a result of Versata’s conduct.
 22 Furthermore, there has been no showing that money damages from Versata would not adequately
 23 compensate XimpleWare and that XimpleWare is entitled to injunctive relief impacting Versata’s
 24 customer, Ameriprise.

25 **II. ARGUMENT**

26 XimpleWare can only receive a Temporary Restraining Order if it can “clearly show that
 27 ***immediate*** and ***irreparable*** injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant[.]” Fed.R.Civ.P. 65(a),
 28

1 (emphasis added). XimpleWare cannot show either immediacy or irreparable injury. First,
 2 XimpleWare has delayed for months in bringing this request for injunctive relief. By its own
 3 admission, XimpleWare first learned of the conduct about which it complains before July 24, 2013.
 4 Dkt. No. 13, Memo ISO *Ex Parte* Request for TRO at 4 *citing* Russo Declaration at ¶ 3.
 5 XimpleWare then waited to file its complaint against Versata and Ameriprise until nearly three
 6 weeks ago on November 5, 2013. Dkt. No. 1. There have been no changes in the facts or increased
 7 exigencies—XimpleWare cites none—that would justify immediate injunctive relief four months
 8 after XimpleWare became aware of the situation about which it now complains. Second,
 9 XimpleWare has not identified any harm, let alone irreparable harm, from Ameriprise’s internal use
 10 of a Versata software product (“DCM 3.9”) that apparently incorporates the open-source
 11 XimpleWare code. XimpleWare must proffer, “admissible evidence and with a clear likelihood of
 12 success that the harm is real, imminent and significant, not just speculative or potential.” *Jacobsen*
 13 v. *Katzer*, 609 F.Supp.2d 925, 937 (N.D. Cal. 2009) *citing* *Winter*, 129 S.Ct. at 374. The use of
 14 open-source software like XimpleWare is freely allowed. XimpleWare is still available today for
 15 free download and use by anyone in the world. Declaration of Case Collard In Opposition to
 16 Ximpleware’s Ex Parte Application For Temporary Restraining Order, Order To Show Cause Re:
 17 Preliminary Injunction, and for Expedited Discovery (“Collard Decl.”) at ¶ 2. XimpleWare has
 18 not—and cannot—show that Ameriprise’s continued internal use of DCM 3.9 violates the terms of
 19 the applicable license or will actually harm it, let alone cause XimpleWare immediate and
 20 irreparable harm.

21 Ultimately, XimpleWare cannot meet the four part test: “To obtain preliminary injunctive
 22 relief, the moving party must show; (1) a likelihood of success on the merits; (2) a likelihood of
 23 irreparable harm to the moving party in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) that the balance of
 24 equities tips in favor of the moving party; and (4) that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Rovio*
 25 *Entertainment Ltd. v. Royal Plush Toys, Inc.*, 907 F.Supp.2d 1086, 1092 (N.D. Cal. Nov 06, 2012)
 26 *citing Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council Inc.*, 129 S.Ct. 365, 374 (2008). In addition to its failure
 27 to show irreparable harm, XimpleWare will not succeed on the merits of its case because Ameriprise
 28 is free to use the XimpleWare software under the law and XimpleWare’s own distribution terms.

1 The balance of the equities favors Ameriprise because even XimpleWare admits that Ameriprise's
 2 use is innocent and unknowing. Dkt. No. 13, Memo ISO *Ex Parte* Request for TRO at 1. Finally,
 3 the public interest would not favor injunctive relief because it would constrain the rights of the
 4 public to use open-source software.

5 Since XimpleWare has failed to show its request is urgent, or that Ameriprise's actions
 6 would result in *any* harm to XimpleWare, XimpleWare's request for a temporary restraining order
 7 should be denied. The lack of urgency also obviates the need for expedited discovery from
 8 Ameriprise.

9 **A. XimpleWare's Request is Not Urgent**

10 XimpleWare's request for the extreme remedy of an *ex parte* Temporary Restraining Order
 11 should be denied simply because it is not urgent. "The issuance of an ex parte temporary restraining
 12 order is an emergency procedure and is appropriate only when the applicant is in need of immediate
 13 relief." *See Wright & Miller* § 2951.1

14 XimpleWare does not need immediate relief. It has delayed for months in bringing this
 15 request. By its own admission, XimpleWare first learned of Versata's conduct in July 2013. Dkt.
 16 No. 13, Memo ISO *Ex Parte* Request for TRO at 4 *citing* Russo Declaration at ¶ 3. XimpleWare
 17

18
 19 ¹ XimpleWare's request does not match either of the usual categories for a TRO: "*ex parte*
 20 injunctive relief under Rule 65(b) is generally confined to two situations. First, a plaintiff may obtain
 21 *ex parte* relief by showing that it is impossible to give notice to the adverse party because the
 22 plaintiff does not know the party's identity or location. [...] The second and remaining way a
 23 plaintiff may obtain an *ex parte* restraining order is by showing that proceeding *ex parte* is the 'sole
 24 method of preserving a state of affairs in which the court can provide effective final relief.' For
 25 example, when a party threatens 'imminent destruction of the disputed property, its removal beyond
 26 the confines of the state, or its sale to an innocent third party,' 'giving the defendant notice of the
 27 application for an injunction could result in an inability to provide any relief at all.'" *Adobe Systems,*
 28 *Inc. v. South Sun Products, Inc.*, 187 F.R.D. 636, 639-40, (S.D. Cal. 1999).

1 filed its complaint against Versata and Ameriprise nearly three weeks ago on November 5, 2013.
 2 Dkt. No. 1. Even though XimpleWare received its copyright registration on September 4, 2013
 3 (Russo Decl., Ex. 8), it waited two months more to even initiate an action. XimpleWare's several
 4 month delay *alone* warrants denying its request. Moreover, XimpleWare waited three weeks
 5 between the filing of its Complaint and the filing of its *ex parte* Motion for Temporary Restraining
 6 Order. "Parties spurred on by the threat of or actual immediate irreparable harm file for TROs as
 7 quickly as possible to head off or stave it off." *Rovio*, 907 F.Supp.2d 1097 citing *In re Excel*
 8 *Innovations, Inc.*, 502 F.3d 1086, 1091 (9th Cir.2007) (zero days delay); *Lands Council v. Martin*,
 9 479 F.3d 636, 638–639 (9th Cir.2007) (one day delay); *Earth Island Inst. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 442
 10 F.3d 1147, 1155–1156 (9th Cir.2006) (ten days delay); *Ranchers Cattlemen Action Legal Fund*
 11 *United Stockgrowers of Am. v. U.S.D.A.*, 415 F.3d 1078, 1089 (9th Cir.2005) (six days delay); *Duke*
 12 *Energy Trading and Mktg., L.L.C. v. Davis*, 267 F.3d 1042, 1048 (9th Cir.2001) (two days delay).
 13 Just like in *Rovio*, in stark contrast to other TRO cases, XimpleWare has been aware of Versata's
 14 alleged infringing activities for four months—and even filed a suit on November 5, 2013—but it
 15 delayed its request for injunctive relief until November 25, 2013.

16 With respect to XimpleWare's timing, it is important to note that last week Ameriprise
 17 moved to enforce a valid California subpoena issued to XimpleWare back in early October that was
 18 issued as part of discovery in a Texas state court action between Ameriprise and Versata (the "Texas
 19 Action"). Collard Decl., Exh. 1. As outlined in the Petition, after initially agreeing to cooperate
 20 with Ameriprise's document and deposition subpoena, XimpleWare decided to file the instant action
 21 and a patent infringement action (the "California Actions") against both Ameriprise and Versata
 22 (among others) in this District. After filing the California Actions, XimpleWare revoked its
 23 agreement, insisting that Ameriprise agree to early discovery in the California Actions. *Id.* at ¶¶ 10–
 24 18. Ameriprise's subpoena is valid in its own right, and XimpleWare must comply. The Texas
 25 Action is very far along—discovery is closing, the summary judgment deadline is approaching, trial
 26 is in February 2014—and there is no reason to coordinate discovery between the Texas Action and
 27 the California Actions which are not even at issue since no party has responded. In any event, there
 28 appears to be a clear connection between Ameriprise's efforts to obtain relevant discovery in the

1 Texas Action and the initiation of the California Actions and the instant Motion. This Motion
 2 appears to be some sort of strategy to limit discovery against XimpleWare overall. As set forth more
 3 fully below, given the different postures of the cases and the different time tables, there is no reason
 4 to relate discovery or the cases, especially given that the Motion appears to be a strategic effort
 5 related only to discovery.

6 Regardless of the expedited discovery issue, XimpleWare's extreme delay is fatal to its TRO
 7 request, because XimpleWare's own actions show that it is in no hurry. Frankly, the fact that the
 8 copyright registration was only filed on this open-source, 5-plus year old software in 2013 shows
 9 that there is no urgency to enforcement of any copyright action. If XimpleWare wants preliminary
 10 injunctive relief, then it should move for such relief and allow the parties time for fulsome briefing,
 11 normal discovery and an argument sometime after January 8, 2014 under the Court's normal briefing
 12 and discovery schedule. L.R. 7-2 ("hearing not less than 35 days after service of the motion").

13 **B. There Cannot Be Irreparable Harm Caused by Ameriprise's Legal Use of Freely-
 14 Available, Open-Source Software**

15 In its request for a TRO, XimpleWare did not argue that it is being harmed, let alone
 16 irreparably harmed. That is not hyperbole; there is no section of the papers discussing irreparable
 17 harm. XimpleWare and the Court may *not* presume harm even if XimpleWare proves a likelihood
 18 of success on the merits—which it cannot. *Rovio*, 907 F.Supp.2d 1087 ("presuming irreparable
 19 harm is impermissible when a plaintiff demonstrates a likelihood of success on a copyright
 20 infringement claim."). XimpleWare's request for a TRO fails because it did not make the required
 21 showing that harm will result from Ameriprise's continued, lawful use. Such harm must be "real,
 22 imminent and significant, not just speculative or potential." *Jacobsen*, 609 F.Supp.2d at 937.

23 Even if XimpleWare had attempted to show irreparable harm from Ameriprise's continued
 24 use, it would not have been able to do so. First, XimpleWare has executed commercial licenses with
 25 others, presumably for a licensing fee. Zhang Declaration at ¶ 26. Since XimpleWare has a
 26 commercial licensing program in which it has demonstrated a willingness and ability to set a
 27 licensing fee, there cannot be irreparable harm since money damages would suffice as compensation
 28 for any injury. *Hynix Semiconductor Inc. v. Rambus Inc.*, 609 F. Supp. 2d 951, 986 (N.D. Cal.

1 2009) (a historical licensing program suggests that the party requesting injunctive relief, “is
 2 primarily concerned with monetary compensation for use of its patented technology.”) Second,
 3 XimpleWare has licensed its software for free under the terms of the GPL. Zhang Declaration at ¶ 8.
 4 If XimpleWare freely permits downloading and use of its software, it cannot be harmed by anyone’s
 5 use of the software, including Ameriprise’s. Indeed, Ameriprise’s use is lawful and in accord with
 6 XimpleWare’s distribution terms. XimpleWare cannot be harmed by a party following
 7 Ximpleware’s own distribution terms. Accordingly, XimpleWare would not be able to show “real,
 8 imminent and significant” irreparable harm from Ameriprise’s lawful use.

9 **C. XimpleWare’s Request Does Not Satisfy the Test for Injunctive Relief**

10 XimpleWare will not succeed on the merits of this case because Ameriprise is free to use the
 11 XimpleWare software under copyright law and XimpleWare’s own distribution terms. The balance
 12 of the equities favors Ameriprise, because even XimpleWare admits that Ameriprise’s use is
 13 innocent and unknowing. Dkt. No. 13, Memo ISO *Ex Parte* Request for TRO at 1. Finally, the
 14 public interest would not favor injunctive relief because an injunction would improperly constrain
 15 the rights of open-source software users.

16 **1. XimpleWare Will Not Succeed on the Merits of its Claim Because Ameriprise’s 17 Use is Allowed Under Copyright Law and XimpleWare’s Own Distribution Terms**

18 XimpleWare’s request for a TRO is based on its allegation that Ameriprise violated its
 19 copyright. But Ameriprise’s use is not a violation of copyright law, or a violation of the terms under
 20 which XimpleWare makes its software available and Ameriprise received it. Since Ameriprise’s use
 21 of XimpleWare’s software is fully compliant with copyright law and XimpleWare’s terms of
 22 distribution, XimpleWare cannot show that it is likely to succeed in its copyright claim.

23 **(a) Ameriprise’s Use of XimpleWare is Not a Violation of Copyright Law**

24 XimpleWare brought a copyright action against Ameriprise under 17 U.S.C. § 106 and now
 25 justifies its request for a TRO using that claim. That section protects the copyright holder’s right to
 26 engage in six actions (only three are applicable here): 1) reproduce the copyrighted work in copies,
 27 2) prepare derivative works based upon the copyrighted work, and 3) to distribute copies [...] of the
 28 copyrighted work to the public by sale. 17 U.S.C. § 106 (a)-(c). XimpleWare has not alleged that

1 Ameriprise has modified or distributed the XimpleWare software. XimpleWare’s only allegation of
2 reproduction is “internal copying,” (Dkt. No. 1 at ¶ 60), but a) there is no evidence that Ameriprise
3 has copied the Versata program (because it has not) and b) even if Ameriprise were using multiple
4 copies (which it is not), because XimpleWare’s code is open-source and freely available to users
5 there is no restriction on using multiple copies—a user can download and use as many copies as it
6 needs. Put another way, XimpleWare has tried to shoehorn Ameriprise’s use of the freely available,
7 open-source XimpleWare software into a copyright violation by assuming that Ameriprise copies
8 and distributes Versata’s DCM (which contains XimpleWare) *and* assuming that copying and
9 distribution of open-source software *within an entity* would be a copyright violation. XimpleWare
10 has proffered no legal or factual support for this position and is not likely to succeed on the merits of
11 its claim.

(b) Versata’s Failure to Comply With the GPL Cannot Support a Claim

Against Ameriprise

XimpleWare alleges that Versata failed to comply with the GPL and “Thus, the GPL provides no protection for Versata and thus, none for Ameriprise either.” Dkt. No. 13, Memo ISO *Ex Parte* Request for TRO at 7. XimpleWare’s allegation as it concerns Ameriprise is wrong for two reasons.

First, in contrast to the situation where one distributes or modifies software, Ameriprise’s *use* of the software is not constrained by the GPL. The General Public License explicitly excludes use: “Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope.” Dkt. No. 1-1, GPL v.2, section 0. Use of the software is freely allowed, indeed, that is the whole *raison d’être* of open source software, “The GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software—*to make sure the software is free for all its users.*” *Id.*, Preamble, (emphasis added).² Ameriprise’s internal use of the

² The GPL's discussion of patent rights makes this abundantly clear, "we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's *free use* or not licensed at all." GPL v.2, Preamble, (emphasis added).

1 XimpleWare product cannot harm XimpleWare. If it did, then XimpleWare should stop making its
 2 product freely available for download and use. It has not. Collard Decl. at ¶ 2.

3 Second, Versata's failure to comply with the GPL has no bearing on Ameriprise's rights.
 4 Ameriprise could download the XimpleWare software independently and engage in "copying,
 5 distribution and modification" pursuant to the GPL. The software is freely available for download
 6 today, November 25, 2013. *Id.* There is no evidence or allegation that Ameriprise has copied,
 7 distributed, or modified the XimpleWare software in a way that would invoke the obligations of the
 8 GPL, but even if there were, there is no evidence or allegation that Ameriprise has distributed the
 9 software or failed to comply with those obligations. Only Versata is alleged to have violated the
 10 terms of the GPL. Put simply, Versata's failures do not implicate Ameriprise and cannot serve as a
 11 basis for an injunction constraining Ameriprise's use of the XimpleWare software.³

12 Since Ameriprise's use of XimpleWare is fully compliant with the law and XimpleWare's
 13 terms of distribution, XimpleWare will not succeed on the merits of its claim, nor are there even
 14 serious questions going to the merits of XimpleWare's claims against Ameriprise. Since
 15 XimpleWare cannot show a likelihood of success its request for a TRO must be denied.

16 **2. The Balance of the Equities Favors Ameriprise, the Unknowing User of
 17 XimpleWare's Software**

18 XimpleWare admits that Versata "concealed its infringement from both XimpleWare and
 19 Ameriprise." Dkt. No. 13, Memo ISO *Ex Parte* Request for TRO at 1. Ameriprise innocently and
 20 unknowingly received the XimpleWare software—which it could have legally downloaded—from
 21 Versata. Nonetheless, XimpleWare asks the Court to impose restrictions on Ameriprise as a result
 22 of its receiving XimpleWare's software as a component part of another package from Versata. It
 23 would not favor the balance of the equities to enter a TRO—based on Versata's alleged
 24

25
 26 ³ In fact, the GPL specifically notes that a party who receives copies or rights under the GPL does
 27 not lose those rights even if the party who transferred those rights has its rights terminated. GPL v.2,
 28 Section 4.

1 wrongdoing—which constrains Ameriprise’s use to something less than it could get by
 2 downloading the software today.

3 **3. The Public Interest Does Not Favor Constraining the Use of Open Source**
 4 **Software**

5 Open-source software is designed to ensure the rights of public users. “The GNU General
 6 Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software—to make
 7 sure the software is free for all its users.” Dkt. No. 1-1, GPL v.2, Preamble. It would not serve the
 8 public interest for the Court to limit the rights of open-source software users like Ameriprise based
 9 on the alleged transgressions of Versata of which it had no knowledge. If anything, the rights of
 10 open-source software users deserve extra protection in light of the extreme lengths open-source
 11 software providers go to ensure them. That this is the goal of the very license that XimpleWare
 12 chose for its distribution terms for its software is abundantly clear. GPL v.2, Preamble.

13 **D. The Court Should Not Order Expedited Discovery**

14 In light of XimpleWare’s delay, there is no reason to expedite discovery in this case, a case
 15 in which no party has filed a responsive pleading. XimpleWare’s claims against Ameriprise can be
 16 heard in the course of a normal case schedule. Nor is there any need to coordinate the proceedings
 17 of this case with the Texas Action. As noted above, the Texas Action is set for trial in February
 18 2014 and is in the final stages of discovery. No party has even answered in the California Actions.
 19 By filing the cases, XimpleWare must have known that Mr. Zhang will have to sit for depositions.
 20 There is no harm—XimpleWare certainly argues none—in having Mr. Zhang sit for a deposition in
 21 response to the Ameriprise Subpoena in the Texas Action and sit for an additional deposition
 22 sometime in 2014 or 2015 if the California Actions he authorized survive the likely motions to
 23 dismiss for failure to state a claim.

24 **III. CONCLUSION**

25 XimpleWare cannot show ***immediate and irreparable harm*** so the Court must deny its
 26 request for the extraordinary remedy of a TRO. Indeed, XimpleWare cannot meet any of the prongs
 27 that would warrant this relief and has only moved for this relief as part of a discovery dispute.
 28 Ameriprise respectfully requests the Court deny all of XimpleWare’s requested relief.

1 Respectfully submitted December 2, 2013.

2 /s/ Gregory S. Tamkin

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1 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2 On December 2, 2013, I caused the foregoing document, titled DEFENDANTS AMERIPRISE
3 FINANCIAL, INC. AND AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.'S RESPONSE IN
4 OPPOSITION TO *EX PARTE* APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER,
5 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE: PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND FOR EXPEDITED
6 DISCOVERY, to be electronically filed with the court, which will cause a Notice of Electronic Filing
7 to be automatically generated by the court's electronic filing system and sent to all parties in this case.
8 Pursuant to General Order No. 45, Sections II.G. and IX, the Notice of Electronic Filing when e-
9 mailed to the email addresses of record for counsel in the case constitutes service on the receiving
10 parties.

11 /s/ Gregory S. Tamkin

12 Gregory S. Tamkin

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